stocks against the said buffer norms are as follows :—

Stocks of foodgrains in million tonnes	Minimum Buffer Norms in million tonnes	Percentage of excss foodgrains against minimum buffer norms
26.45	16.60	59.33

(d) About 66.85 lakh MTs of rice and about 42.15 lakh MTs of wheat has been distributed through PDS/RPDS from January, 1994 to October, 1994. Out of this about 15.19 lakh MTs of rice and 11.81 lakh MTs of wheat has been distri buted in RPDS areas which comprises hilly drought prone and desertified areas.

(PDS)—Public Distribution System.

(RPDS)—Revamped Public Distribution System.

(e) Due to good production of food-grains during two consecutive jrop years of 1992-93 & 1993-94 (July-June), the procurement of wheat & paddy from the farmers under price support operation and levy rice from the millers/traders, under Levy Price Mechanism has been at a high level. Thus the surplus stocks are due to high level of procurement of foodgrains (wheat and rice) and declin ing trend of offtake in Public Distribu tion System on account of better local availability and gradually narrowed gap between the Central Issue Prices and prevailing market prices in many areas of the country.

The revision of Central Issue Price of wheat which was due with effect from 1-4-1994 has not been brought into effect and the increase on Central Issue Price by Rs. 60 per quintal of rice— Common, Fine and Superfine with effect from 1-10-1994 has been kept in abeyance. Other measures taken for reducing stocks are continuation of open sale of wheat & rice, supply of wheat to Modern Food Industries (India) Limited at reduced price for selling their bread at lower prices, supply of foodgrains to SC/ST/OBC Hostels at RPDS rate and supply of foodgrains to small food professing units run by the families of Below Poverty Line Population, at concessional "rate.

Foodgrain and Sugar Supplies to PDS

2793. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantity of food-grains and sugar supplies to PDS in Delhi since the beginning of January, 1994 till the end of November, 1994 as against the requirement;

(b) the number of days when the PDS shops were either short of stock or were with no stock of foodgrains and sugar during this period ;

(c) what are the reasons for short supply of foodgrains and sugar to the fair price shops and for non supply of commodities during certain periods; and

(d) what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER $O_A<$ STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b) From January to November, 1994 the allotment and otftake of wheat, rice and sugar under PDS in respect of Delhi were as under:—

(in lakh MTs)

	Allotment	Offtake (P)
wheat	7.92	2.66
Rice	2.20	0.68
Sugar	1.14(p)	0.97

(P)=Provisional.

The Food Corporation of India, releases the stocks of foodgrains ind sugar to Deihi State Civil Supplies Corporation (DSCSC) who in turn deliver *a* to the doorsteps of Fair Price Shops. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, supply sugar once in a month and generally sugar is sold to Fair Price Shops wiibjn a period of one week ot the arrival, by the Deihi Government wheat and rice are suppued twice in a month by the Delhi Government and these are generally available in the shops throughout the foitnight.

(c) and (d) Adequate stocks of wheat, rice and sugar were maintained in Delhi by the Food Corporation of India. However, the lifting of stocks is done by the Delhi Government as per demand by Fair Price Shops. Ihe quantity of wheat, rice and sugar lifted remained below the quantity allotted by the Central Government (from January to November, 1994). So far as sugar *is* concerned Delhi Government were initially unwilling to lift the imported sugar. This and certain other reasons including go slow tactics adopted by the FCI's labour between July to October, 1994, came **in**

the way of satisfactory lifting of sugar and foodgrain by Deihi Administration. Adequate steps were taken to ensure that imported sugar was distributed in an equitable manner. Lifting of sugar by the Delhi Administration has improved in December, 1994.

Pending Applications for Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

2794. DR. SHRIKANT RAM-CHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(.a) the number of co-opsrative sugar factories which are likely to be given licences in Maharashtra during the current plan period ;

(b) the number of licences given during the last three years ;

(c) the number of applications lying pending ; and

(d) what is the policy with regard to inviting private sector in sugar industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The number of new licences to be issued for setting up of new sugar factories in Maharashtra, during ifle current plan period would depend upon various factors, like balance capacity available for licensing, availability of sugarcane/ potential for development of sugarcane, financial viability of the projects etc.

(b) 17 letters of intent for establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative sector have been issued in the State of Maharashtra during the last three sugar years, i.e. 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (October—Sept.).

(c) and (d) As on 31-10-94, 240 applications were received through the Department of Industrial Development tor establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra. Of these, 225 applications have been scrutinised by the Screening Committee. After examination, recommendations of the Ministry of Food were sent to the Ministry of Industry for consideration by the Licensing Committee. The remaining 15 applications are still under consideration in the Ministry of Food.

As per the licensing policy guidelines announced by the Govt, of India vide Press Note No. 16 (1991) Series dated 8-11-91, while considering the applications for grant of letters of intent/licences for establishment of new sugar factories, other things being equal, preference in licensing will be given to proposals from the cooperative sector and the public sector, in that order, as compared to the private sector.

Benefits to Languages in Eighth Schedule

2795. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the benefits given to a language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) the amount of money allocated by Government for the development of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DLPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) ihere are no codified instructions which give details of benefits given to languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. However, the State Governments as well as the Ministries in the Union do use these languages for various purposes viz., providing facilities for instructions upto the secondary level of education, conduct of examination by UPSC, printing of denomination value on curency notes, translation of Central Acts, etc.

Art. 344 of the Constitution provides that a representative of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution may be appointed by the President on the Commission of Official Language. Further, Art. 351 of the Constitution provides that in developing Hindi Language and its vocabulary, the forms, style and expressions used in languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution shall be assimilated where necessary.

(b) Allocation for development of languages during 1992-93 to 1994-95 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		Total	
	Plan	N-Plan	Plan	N-Plan	Plan	N-Plan	Plan	N-Plan
Hindi	519	469	623	419	680	514	1822	1402
MIL . . .	307	278	430	286	478	304	1215	868
Sanskrit . . .	374	573	424	560	519	632	1317	1765